

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1912

NUMBER 13

Re-Organization  
of  
Old Mills  
a Specialty

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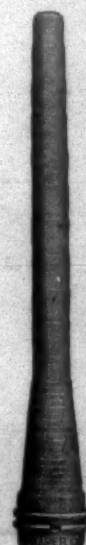
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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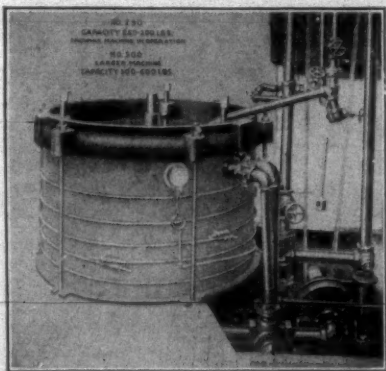
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 28, 1912

NUMBER 13

## *Cotton Goods in Russia*

Report of Commercial Agent R. M. Odell

(Continued from Nov. 14.)

In Poland a large quantity of vigogne yarn is produced for weaving imitation woolen cloth. Strictly speaking, this class of yarn is made from cotton with a small proportion of wool, the word "vigogne" being derived from the name of the South American animal form which the wool is obtained. But in Poland, as in Germany and Italy, it is made entirely of cotton and is so worked on the woolen card system that it is an excellent imitation of the real article; in fact, it is sometimes difficult to discover without very close examination that no wool has been used. Besides imitation woolen goods, waste is used for making cleaning cloths, cheap towels and blankets, etc., and the coarse grades of gray goods, which are sometimes sold as woven but which more frequently are dyed and printed.

### **Emil Zundel Co.**

The great demand for printed and piece-dyed goods has given an impetus to the dyeing and printing industry, and it has been brought to its present position very largely by Alsations, a number of whom, as already mentioned, were left in Russia as prisoners after the retreat of Napoleon in 1812, and who were the first to introduce the art of printing in a modern sense. Some of the mills operate their own printing plants, in which either Frenchmen or Germans are largely employed but the most important print works in Russia is that of Emil Zundel, of Moscow.

The Zundel plant was founded in 1825 by an Alsatian, and in its early days printing was done by means of wooden boards. It was not until 1840 that printing machines were adopted. The present owners of the plant purchased it in 1847 and started with a capital of 1,500,000 rubles (\$772,000). Today the firm has a capital of 6,000,000 rubles (\$3,090,000), with a reserve fund of more than 1,000,000 rubles (\$515,000), and owns property valued at more than 14,000,000 rubles (\$7,210,000). The company's land comprises more than 400 acres; 2,500 operatives are employed in the print works, and 5,000

in a cotton mill which was acquired in 1907.

Thirty printing machines, with a capacity up to 16 colors, are operated, and in 1910 the total production was 2,500,000 pieces of 58 arshines (45.1 yards) each. Besides printing, the firm bleaches, mercerizes, and naps. Very fine work is done in silk-finished goods, for which a Schreiner machine is used. Another specialty is "blotched" work, in which the colors are developed by steaming after the cloth has been printed. In 1910 more than 36,000 tons of crude naphtha (ton of crude petroleum=about 7.1 barrels) were consumed in producing the 4,000 horsepower used in the two establishments and for furnishing heat, light, and steam.

### **Capacity and Output of Mill—Marketing System.**

The cotton mill, which is located in the Moscow Government, has 112,816 spindles and 3,188 looms, consumes 12,000 bales of American, Egyptian, and Russian cotton annually, and produces 362,000 pieces of print cloth, batiste, sateen, muslin, and percale, all of which is dyed, printed, or bleached at the finishing works. In the latter the most expert laboratory chemists, skilled designers, and engravers are employed, and they constantly seek to develop new coloring processes and improved methods of dyeing and finishing. The managers are Alsations, and the chemists are German, French, and Alsatian.

In its welfare work the firm has done much to improve the condition of the operatives and the manager stated that more than \$1,000,000 had been spent in providing hospitals, churches, schools, etc. A fund of more than 500,000 rubles (257,500) is maintained from which pensions are paid to the workers on leaving the service after a certain age. In the savings bank which has been established the deposits of the operatives amount to nearly \$400,000. A co-operative store is conducted where provisions are sold practically at cost.

In making its goods the Zundel company exercises the same care

and employs the modern systematic methods that characterize its manufacturing and printing plants. At first the goods were sold through wholesale houses, but in recent years they have been marketed direct. Warehouses and stores have been erected all over the Russian Empire, in the cities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Riga, Helsingfors (Finland), Odessa, Omsk (one of the largest mercantile centers of western Siberia), and others. Branch houses have also been established beyond the Russian border, notably at Harbin, an important trading center with respect to the Chinese trade. More recently a branch has been opened at Sofia, Bulgaria, while there are agents in Paris and Hamburg and in the Near Eastern markets of Turkey and Persia.

The Siberian Railway has been a strong factor in developing the trade of this firm and others. The establishment of better means of communication has brought the people nearer together and has made it possible for the customers to get quicker deliveries than in former times. The Zundel company usually sells on terms of 6 months' credit, whereas in other days 12 to 18 months was necessary because of the great distances goods had to be conveyed by means of poor transportation facilities.

### **Krenholm Manufacturing Co.**

The most important mill in Russia and one of the largest in the world is that of the Krenholm Manufacturing Co., situated at Narva, about 75 miles from St. Petersburg. Some of the figures in regard to this plant are interesting. The company owns 32,000 acres of land and employs 12,000 people; 71,606 bales of cotton were used in 1910, from which there were produced 34,861,796 pounds of yarn and 159,994 pieces of cloth (average 45 yards each). The wages paid in 1910 amounted to \$1,370,000. For developing power for driving, 11 water turbines with a combined horsepower of 8,550 and supplementary steam engines of 700 horsepower are employed.

### **Mill Construction and Equipment.**

The Krenholm mill was founded in 1857 by the pioneer of the Russian cotton industry, Ludwig Knoop, and is located on an island and along the banks of the River Narova. The sea is only about 10 miles distant, and in the harbor at the mouth of the river large cotton warehouses have been erected where cotton, imported direct from America or Liverpool, is stored and brought up the river to the mill as needed. The Narova, just before it runs into the sea, has a fall of about 27 feet with a flow of 1,770 cubic feet per second and this provides a splendid source of power. The machinery is distributed through three separate buildings, which are of brick and stone construction, two of them being five stories and one four. It is interesting to note that the last mill devoted entirely to spinning, is of American construction, the doors and supports being of wood. The manager stated that he is well pleased with it, that there is very little vibration and that he considers it as fireproof as the regular Russian type of building in which no wood is used.

The managers and assistant managers of the mills are English, and this was everywhere apparent, inside and outside the plant. In fact, it is practically an English mill on Russian soil with Russian operatives. The carding and spinning machinery is from the firm of Platt Bros., in England. Part of the looms are English, but most of them were made by the firm in its up-to-date foundry and machine works, which are an important adjunct of the mill. Northrop looms are not in use, except a few for trial purposes; the managers stated that the low cost of labor had not made it advantageous to install them, and this opinion was confirmed at other mills. However, this firm quite recently placed an order for two American warp tying machines. Old machinery is constantly being replaced by new, although its life at an effective production is longer than that of the average American machine. For example, I saw a few spinning

(Continued on Page 7)



# Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

For many reasons it is desirable to have a table giving the correct twist for roving, and below it is given in detail.

Twist of Roving.								3.84	2.35	5.32	2.77	6.92	3.16	8.85	3.57
Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	Hank roving	Twist, 1.2 x sq. root	3.87	2.36	5.36	2.78	6.96	3.17	8.90	3.58
20	.54	.57	.91	1.08	1.25	1.82	1.62	9.20	3.64	11.34	4.04	13.74	4.45	16.38	4.86
21	.55	.58	.91	1.10	1.26	1.84	1.63	9.25	3.65	11.40	4.05	13.80	4.46	16.45	4.87
22	.56	.59	.92	1.12	1.27	1.86	1.64	9.30	3.66	11.46	4.06	13.86	4.47	16.52	4.88
23	.58	.60	.93	1.14	1.28	1.88	1.65	9.35	3.67	11.52	4.07	13.92	4.48	16.59	4.89
24	.59	.61	.94	1.16	1.29	1.90	1.65	9.40	3.68	11.58	4.08	13.98	4.49	16.66	4.90
25	.60	.62	.94	1.18	1.30	1.92	1.66	9.45	3.69	11.64	4.09	14.04	4.50	16.73	4.91
26	.61	.63	.95	1.20	1.31	1.94	1.67	9.50	3.70	11.70	4.10	14.10	4.51	16.80	4.91
27	.62	.64	.96	1.22	1.33	1.96	1.68	9.55	3.71	11.76	4.12	14.16	4.52	16.87	4.93
28	.63	.65	.97	1.24	1.34	1.98	1.69	9.60	3.72	11.82	4.13	14.22	4.53	16.94	4.99
29	.65	.66	.97	1.26	1.35	2.00	1.70	9.65	3.73	11.88	4.14	14.28	4.53	17.01	4.95
30	.66	.67	.98	1.28	1.36	2.02	1.71	9.70	3.74	11.94	4.15	14.34	4.54	17.08	4.96
31	.67	.68	.99	1.30	1.37	2.04	1.71	9.75	3.75	12.00	4.16	14.40	4.55	17.15	4.97
32	.68	.69	1.00	1.32	1.38	2.06	1.72	9.80	3.76	12.06	4.17	14.46	4.56	17.22	4.98
33	.69	.70	1.00	1.34	1.39	2.08	1.73	9.85	3.77	12.12	4.18	14.52	4.57	17.29	4.99
34	.70	.71	1.01	1.36	1.40	2.10	1.74	9.90	3.78	12.18	4.19	14.58	4.58	17.36	5.00
35	.71	.72	1.02	1.38	1.41	2.12	1.75	9.95	3.79	12.24	4.20	14.64	4.59	17.43	5.01
36	.72	.73	1.02	1.40	1.42	2.14	1.76	10.00	3.79	12.30	4.21	14.70	4.60	17.50	5.02
37	.73	.74	1.03	1.42	1.43	2.16	1.76	10.05	3.80	12.36	4.22	14.76	4.61	17.57	5.03
38	.74	.75	1.04	1.44	1.44	2.18	1.77	10.10	3.81	12.42	4.23	14.84	4.62	17.64	5.04
39	.75	.76	1.05	1.46	1.45	2.20	1.78	10.15	3.82	12.48	4.24	14.91	4.63	17.71	5.05
40	.76	.77	1.05	1.48	1.46	2.22	1.79	10.20	3.83	12.54	4.25	14.98	4.64	17.78	5.06
41	.77	.78	1.06	1.50	1.47	2.25	1.80	10.25	3.84	12.60	4.26	15.05	4.66	17.85	5.07
42	.78	.79	1.07	1.52	1.48	2.28	1.81	10.30	3.85	12.66	4.27	15.12	4.67	17.92	5.08
43	.79	.80	1.07	1.54	1.49	2.31	1.82	10.35	3.86	12.72	4.28	15.19	4.68	17.99	5.09
44	.80	.82	1.09	1.56	1.50	2.34	1.84	10.40	3.87	12.78	4.29	15.26	4.69	18.06	5.10
45	.80	.84	1.10	1.58	1.51	2.37	1.85	10.45	3.88	12.84	4.30	15.33	4.70	18.13	5.11
46	.81	.86	1.11	1.60	1.52	2.40	1.86	10.50	3.89	12.90	4.31	15.40	4.71	18.20	5.12
47	.82	.88	1.13	1.62	1.53	2.43	1.87	10.55	3.90	12.96	4.32	15.47	4.72	18.27	5.13
48	.83	.90	1.14	1.64	1.54	2.46	1.88	10.60	3.91	13.02	4.33	15.54	4.73	18.34	5.14
49	.84	.92	1.15	1.66	1.55	2.49	1.89	10.65	3.92	13.08	4.34	15.61	4.74	18.41	5.15
50	.85	.94	1.16	1.68	1.56	2.52	1.90	10.70	3.93	13.14	4.35	15.68	4.75	18.48	5.16
51	.86	.96	1.18	1.70	1.56	2.55	1.92	10.75	3.94	13.20	4.36	15.75	4.76	18.55	5.17
52	.87	.98	1.19	1.72	1.57	2.58	1.93	10.80	3.95	13.26	4.37	15.82	4.77	18.62	5.18
53	.87	1.00	1.20	1.74	1.58	2.61	1.94	10.85	3.96	13.32	4.38	15.89	4.78	18.69	5.19
54	.88	1.02	1.21	1.76	1.59	2.64	1.95	10.90	3.97	13.38	4.39	15.96	4.79	18.76	5.20
55	.89	1.04	1.22	1.78	1.60	2.67	1.96	10.95	3.98	13.44	4.40	16.03	4.80	18.83	5.21
56	.90	1.06	1.24	1.80	1.61	2.70	1.97	11.00	3.99	13.50	4.41	16.10	4.81	18.90	5.22
2.73	1.98	3.93	2.38	5.44	2.80	7.04	3.18	11.05	3.99	13.56	4.42	16.17	4.82	18.97	5.23
2.76	1.99	3.96	2.39	5.48	2.81	7.08	3.19	11.10	4.00	13.62	4.43	16.24	4.83	19.04	5.24
2.79	2.00	3.99	2.40	5.52	2.82	7.10	3.20	11.15	4.01	13.68	4.44	16.31	4.84	19.11	5.25
2.82	2.01	4.02	2.41	5.56	2.83	7.15	3.21	11.20	4.02	13.74	4.45	16.38	4.85	19.18	5.26
2.85	2.03	4.05	2.41	5.60	2.84	7.20	3.22	11.25	4.03	13.80	4.46	16.45	4.86	19.25	5.27
2.88	2.04	4.08	2.42	5.64	2.85	7.25	3.23	11.30	4.04	13.86	4.47	16.52	4.87	19.32	5.28
2.91	2.05	4.11	2.43	5.68	2.86	7.30	3.24	11.35	4.05	13.92	4.48	16.59	4.88	19.39	5.29
2.94	2.06	4.14	2.44	5.72	2.87	7.35	3.25	11.40	4.06	13.98	4.49	16.66	4.89	19.46	5.30
2.97	2.07	4.17	2.45	5.76	2.88	7.40	3.26	11.45	4.07	14.04	4.50	16.73	4.90	19.53	5.31
3.00	2.08	4.20	2.46	5.80	2.89	7.45	3.28	11.50	4.08	14.10	4.51	16.80	4.91	19.60	5.32
3.03	2.09	4.23	2.47	5.84	2.90	7.50	3.29	11.55	4.09	14.16	4.52	16.87	4.92	19.67	5.33
3.06	2.10	4.26	2.48	5.88	2.91	7.55	3.30	11.60	4.10	14.22	4.53	16.94	4.93	19.74	5.34
3.09	2.11	4.32	2.49	5.92	2.92	7.60	3.31	11.65	4.11	14.28	4.54	17.01	4.94	19.81	5.35
3.12	2.12	4.36	2.51	5.96	2.93	7.65	3.32	11.70	4.12	14.34	4.55	17.08	4.95	19.88	5.36
3.15	2.13	4.40	2.52	6.00	2.94	7.70	3.33	11.75	4.13	14.40	4.56	17.15	4.96	19.95	5.37
3.18	2.14	4.44	2.53	6.04	2.95	7.75	3.34	11.80	4.14	14.46	4.57	17.22	4.97	20.02	5.38
3.21	2.15	4.48	2.54	6.08	2.96	7.80	3.35	11.85	4.15	14.52	4.58	17.29	4.98	20.09	5.39
3.24	2.16	4.52	2.55	6.12	2.97	7.85	3.36	11.90	4.16	14.58	4.59	17.36	4.99	20.16	5.40
3.27	2.17	4.56	2.56	6.16	2.98	7.90	3.37	11.95	4.17	14.64	4.60	17.43	5.00	20.23	5.41
3.30	2.18	4.60	2.57	6.20	2.99	7.95	3.38	12.00	4.18	14.70	4.61	17.50	5.01	20.30	5.42
3.33	2.19	4.64	2.58	6.24	3.00	8.00	3.39	12.05	4.19	14.76	4.62	17.57	5.02	20.37	5.43
3.36	2.20	4.68	2.60	6.28	3.01	8.05	3.40	12.10	4.20	14.82	4.63	17.64	5.03	20.44	5.44
3.39	2.21	4.72	2.61	6.32	3.02	8.10	3.42	12.15	4.21	14.88	4.64	17.71	5.04	20.51	5.45
3.42	2.22	4.76	2.62	6.36	3.03	8.15	3.43	12.20	4.22	14.94	4.65	17.78	5.05	20.58	5.46
3.45	2.23	4.80	2.63	6.40	3.04	8.20	3.44	12.25	4.23	15.00	4.66	17.85	5.06	20.65	5.47
3.48	2.24	4.84	2.64	6.44	3.05	8.25	3.45	12.30	4.24	15.06	4.67	17.92	5.07	20.72	5.48
3.51	2.25	4.88	2.64	6.48	3.06	8.30	3.46	12.35	4.25	15.12	4.68	18.00	5.08	20.79	5.49
3.54	2.26	4.92	2.66	6.52	3.07	8.35	3.47	12.40	4.26	15.18	4.69	18.07	5.09	20.86	5.50
3.57	2.27	4.96	2.67	6.56	3.08	8.40	3.48	12.45	4.27	15.24	4.70	18.14	5.10	20.93	5.51
3.60	2.28	5.00	2.68	6.60	3.09	8.45	3.49	12.50	4.28	15.30	4.71	18.21	5.11	21.00	5.52
3.63	2.29	5.04	2.69	6.64	3.10	8.50	3.51	12.55	4.29	15.36	4.72	18.28	5.12	21.07	5.53
3.66	2.30	5.08	2.70	6.68	3.11	8.55	3.52	12.60	4.30	15.42	4.73	18.35	5.13	21.14	5.54
3.69	2.31	5.12	2.72	6.72	3.12	8.60	3.53	12.65	4.31	15.48	4.74	18.42	5.14	21.21	5.55
3.72	2.31	5.16	2.73	6.76	3.13	8.65	3.54	12.70	4.32	15.54	4.75	18.49	5.15	21.28	5.56
3.75	2.32	5.20	2.74	6.80	3.14	8.70	3.55	12.75	4.33	15.60	4.76	18.56	5.16	21.35	5.57
3.78	2.33	5.24	2.75	6.84	3.15	8.75	3.56	12.80	4.34	15.66	4.77	18.63	5.17	21.42	5.58
3.81	2.34	5.28	2.76	6.88	3.16	8.80	3.57	12.85	4.35	15.72	4.78	18.70	5.18	21.49	5.59

**Lay and Tension Gears.**—The rule for finding these is exactly the same as for the twist; either rule will give the same result.

**Draft.**—The rule for finding the draft is the same as given for cards, viz.:

**Rule.**—Consider the back roller the driver. Multiply all the driving gears, and the diameter of the front roller for a numerator, and divide the product by the product of the driven gear, and the diameter of the back roller as a denominator.

Driving gears—Back Roller, 50. Crown Gear, 80.

Driven gears—Change gear, 36. Front roller gear, 28.

Diameter of front roller, 1 1/8 ins.—consider it 9 (eighths).

Diameter of back roller, 1 in.—consider it 8 (eighths).

9x50x80

————=5.7 (about)=draft.

8x36x22



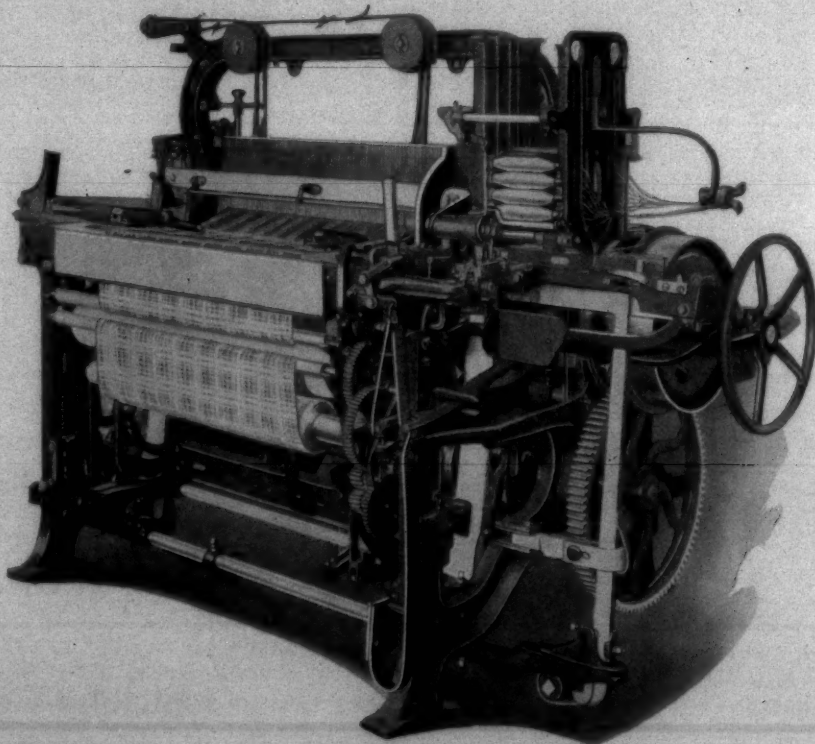
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## General Properties of Dyestuffs

**E**VERY dyestuff is a chemical compound and has its particular reactions and behavior but there are so many of these that they are of interest only to the chemist who uses them to identify the dye in question. There are, however, a few class reactions or properties belonging to each class of dyes which should be known to every dyer as the successful handling of his work depends on a proper knowledge of them.

Let us first consider the basic dyes—this class is generally noted for the solubility of the dyes in alcohol as well as water. That they dye Tannin mordanted cotton or linified vegetable fibre is generally known. They dye wool best from a neutral bath; acid stripping the color, except in the case of Victoria Blue and Rhodamine. The dyeings on wool are fairly fast to fulling, except where the dye itself is decomposed by the alkaline liquors. The basic dyes form insoluble tarry masses with most of the other groups of dyes, especially the acid dyes, the precipitates being soluble in alcohol. The basic dyes are decolorized temporarily by Hydrosulphite or Tin Crystals, but the color generally returns upon exposure to the air. Every property given has its exceptions but in the main these are the general characters of the class.

The acid dyes are classed by dyers according to whether they dye with Acetic or Sulphuric Acids. There are some that refuse to exhaust with Acetic Acid and some that are precipitated or sprung on the fibre so quickly by Sulphuric Acid that its use is not allowable. The use of Formic Acid breaks down these distinctions and is used alike for both classes. Many Acetic Acid dyes are intended to be after-treated with chrome (such dyes properly belong to the class of mordant dyes) and if Sulphuric Acid were used the Chromic Acid liberated would oxidize the dyestuff too strongly and destroy its shade as often occurs with the Chrome Blacks. Other classifications of acid dyes are made according to whether or not they stain cotton, silk, ramie, artificial silk etc., but these are special cases. An important group of acid dyes are those which dye wool neutral and are used as adjuncts to union dye baths; a larger group dyes silk neutral under the same conditions. In former years much account was taken of the acid dyes which would give full shades on cotton from an alum bath but lately this class of dyeing is rapidly disappearing. Acid dyes also divide into the classes which will and which will not discharge with Hydrosulphite or Tin Crystals.

The direct or substantive dyes have a variable degree of exhausting which does not keep pace with the other properties. Some of those which exhaust very slowly and incompletely are very fast to washing and so are some that exhaust rapidly and leave the liquor almost clear. Many direct dyes are good union dyes but in nearly every case

the wool dyes a shade that inclines toward red more than the cotton; in the case of reds the wool shade is more orange and in the case of greens more violet or duller. In other words, on a circular spectrum, the wool shade always inclines towards a certain yellowish scarlet. Some direct dyes dye as well cold as hot. Most direct dyes dye wool from a neutral bath giving shades much faster in every respect than the same dye on cotton especially as regards fulling. Some may be dyed with Acetic Acid but most of this class are precipitated by the addition of acid to the dye liquor although for the benefit of the wool and the fastness of the color acid may be added after exhausting providing the dye is not sensitive to acid. Most direct dyes are turned many shades redder by hot pressing, which is really a "super drying" process, but when the cotton has regained its normal moisture the shade returns except where the dyestuff has been decomposed, in which case the shade remains discolored.

Developing and after-treated direct dyes follow the same general lines. Mordant dyes may be classed as those which dye on an oxidizing mordant (Logwood for example) and those which dye on a non-oxidizing mordant (Alizarines, &c.) Of the latter we have those which are naturally water soluble, those made soluble by the addition of Bisulphites in their manufacture, and those which do not dissolve but merely remain suspended in the dye liquor. We further divided into those mordant dyes which dye on the mordant, those which are mordanted afterward and those which dye with the mordant (Monochromes.) The Sulphur dyes are very much alike in their properties except that some dye their shades nearly direct while others require a subsequent oxidation before the proper shade develops. The vat dyes have a similar classification to which we must add those that require an after boil in soap to develop the color.

Many of these properties are well known to all who have anything to do with dyes, but it is the slight difference not generally known that most often causes the trouble. A dyer should aim to keep his dyes for one combination within one class, not that a mixture with others outside the class will not sometimes be helpful, but he is running less risk of irregularity and the results he looks for are more likely to come.—Textile Colorist.

Ted—You shouldn't have been angry if she kept you waiting. Ned—But I was waiting for her in a taxi.—Judge.

### More of the Same.

"Her fiancé was worth a million but she threw him over for another."  
"Married for love, did she?"  
"Not in the sense you mean; the other man had ten millions."—Ex.

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## Greens on Cotton

At one time it was a difficult matter to produce good green shades on vegetable fibres; but with the large number of artificial coloring matters now on the market, the road to a successful dyeing of these shades is quite easy to follow. The older methods of dyeing green on cotton consisted in giving the fabric a blue bottom and washing, and then treating with a solution of an acetate of alumina, or of copper sulphate and alum, and finally dyeing with fustic. It was possible by this method to get a wide range of green shades by varying the depth of blue and yellow respectively. Saddening can of course be accomplished by means of logwood. When methylene green came into use, along with malachite green, they were first employed merely for topping of indigo greens to brighten the shades. They were eventually used on a tannin ground; but in this feature of their application their use was somewhat limited because of the absence at this time of a more suitable fixing agent for the tannin, other than an iron salt. Ferrous sulphate and nitrate of iron were the fixing agents used. All these methods were in the main costly, and called besides, for considerable manipulation, and took up a deal of time. It was quite a great event when it became possible to produce many shades of green from a single bath, when the substantive dyestuffs were put on the market. But the new dyestuffs failed in one essential particular. It was impossible to produce shades that were fairly fast to light and washing, or even approach these qualities, as exhibited by the direct dyes.

In time this drawback was overcome to a certain extent by after-treating the dyeing with direct dyestuffs; but this only held true in certain series of green colors. For instance, it was found that by after-treating dyeings with benzo green, the fastness of color to washing was greatly improved, even to the extent, in some cases, which was fully wanted. Dyeings containing some diamine fast yellow B, produced by the Cassella Co., were also improved as to washing and fastness to light by an after treatment of bichromate of potash and copper sulphate. Another thing noticed in those days was the fact that it was found that diamine green gave a much faster dyeing when applied from copper dyeing vessel.

### Sulphide Dyes.

When sulphide dyestuffs came into being they recommended themselves because they could produce much greater fastness to light, and thus bright green again became a problem with the same old defects in another form; but eventually the problem of proper dyeing was more or less solved. The first green sulphide dyestuff appeared in the market in 1898. It was known as katigen green, and was capable of producing a bright shade of green, fairly without requiring any after treatment. Now while a future group of green dyestuffs is to be found among the the vat dyestuffs, which

show good qualities of fastness, as yet has been found, so it would seem to be the consensus of opinion, that can touch the sulphide greens. One of the interesting experiments which brought forth a new method of dyeing green on cotton. There is, however, a spection, is one which rests on the use of a substantive dyestuff and a wool dyestuff. The process is quite simple, and is capable of developing a green that possesses an extraordinary brightness, which it is impossible to procure with basic dyes. The cotton is entered into a liquor at a temperature of 140 F., the bath containing the required quantities of brilliant pure yellow and alizarine saphriol to 40 per cent of sulphate of soda. The liquor is then brought to a boil in the course of half an hour, and then four to six per cent of alum is added to the bath, and the work continued for another half-hour.

The foregoing remarks on the dyeing of greens are not complete by any means, but are simply given as general information with no idea of favoring any particular kind of dyestuffs or methods of dyeing, and the writer feels, furthermore, that all dyers are more or less interested in general information, although perhaps not quite as much as they would be in deep, practical knowledge, which is only natural on their part.—Fiber & Fabric.

### Cotton Goods in Russia

(Continued from Page 3)

frames in this mill that had been running 18 hours per day for about 30 years, while some machinery installed in 1860 and 1865 was just being replaced. The remarkable fact is that the production is hardly less than from new frames. I timed the front roll on one of the spinning frames mentioned and found that it was running at 130 revolutions per minute on 34s weft, which is only slightly under the standard speed as set down in the catalogue by the makers.

In the opening and mixing room the conveyer belt and blower systems are used. Cotton from a number of different bales is fed into a hopper, where it is thoroughly mixed, and is then carried on an endless apron to the various bins, from which it is conveyed to the pickers through blower pipes.

(Continued next week.)

"No," said Mr. Cumrox. "I don't in the least disapprove of my daughter's marrying a title."

"But you seem dissatisfied."

"I am. What I object to is the fellow that goes with it."—Washington Star.

Murial—The more I see of men the more I admire dogs.

Reginald—True. Dogs do have sense enough to prefer a rabbit to a pretty girl, sometimes.—Boston Post. x

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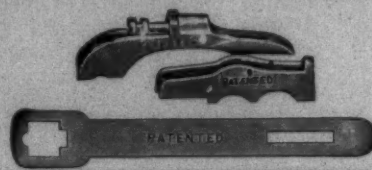
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## The Mechanical Superintendent and the Power House

A power plant costs a vast deal of money to install, and a great deal to operate. It costs even much more to operate because fuel is dear, skilled labor is scarce, and the wear and tear is heavy. The master mechanic cannot regulate nor dictate the price of fuel, but he knows the best grades. Given the best fuel available, his responsibility begins with the landing of it on the premises. Handling the fuel receives a great share of his attention. He has it delivered at the most convenient point. This may seem unnecessary to mention, and yet many plants waste money for want of giving this one point careful attention.

It pays to land the coal in the right place, and stack it so that it can be passed on to the fire room with the least cost. This point is of more importance than some realize. One master of the trade found this point so important that he figured all around it and arrived at the starting conclusion that it would pay him to throw away his boilers and steam engines, and put in oil engines. For years the coal had been carried nearly one mile, at a considerable loss. The plant was inconveniently situated to accommodate a spur track and coal pocket. The scheme was carried through. Today this great plant is propelled by oil engines. The railroad oil tanks are sidetracked drained by gravitation into the reservoir, and the oil is drawn furthermore by gravitation to the point of consumption. There is no more worry about coal prices and shrinkages. There are no ashes to cart away, and the owners claim that it has paid them well for making the change. This goes to show that oftentimes at the least point thought of at first, in the end money can be saved. Other plants are changing over to hydro-electric drives, and find that is pays them to buy power from centrally located units, which are miles away, thus doing away with relying upon their own power plant. A great deal of attention is now paid by coal consuming plants to the quality of the fuel.

The laboratory tests are kept up to determine the caloric values. The percentages of moisture, ash, clink-

ers and other losses are sifted down finely. The firemen are now more skillfully trained, and are not overworked. They are taught to study their opportunities to burn the fuel economically. They are shown the interesting points of the work. The master mechanic gives them lessons on proper drafts, air consumption, arranging the fires, and watching the ash and smoke-stack. He shows them the record of their weekly reports. All these things create interest and enthusiasm. It makes the firemen feel that they are more than mechanical stokers.

A careful system of promotion and weekly credits given for efficient results also pays. The boiler efficiency tests will prove interesting to the most illiterate fireman, if his attention is called to the vital points at issue. Even if a fireman does not know what steam is, he will understand the difference between burning ten tons of coal and twelve tons of coal to accomplish a stated result. One of the illiterate firemen was asked, "What is steam?" To which he replied, "Steam is cold water, gone crazy with the heat."

### Care of Boilers.

The care of boilers is a more familiar task to the ordinary master mechanic than that of handling the fuels and directing the men. And still the matter of keeping the boilers clean and in proper repair is surprisingly neglected. The writer took charge of a system of mills where the tubes were blown out only once a week. Changing this system to once a day showed an immediate gain. In many mills the coal ash and clinkers are not weighed, and the water not metred. This is a great mistake, as this is the only way by which data can be gathered and tabulated, and on which to gauge the efficiency of the plant. Even then the water is not heated in some mills, and even less effort is made to trap-turn the waste hot water.

How many plants can conscientiously refrain from installing all of these money-savers is beyond the understanding of wide-awake textile engineers. Smoke consumers of force draught equipment and econo-

mizers must not be overlooked. Now we come to the point of power transmission.

The writer begs to state that he agrees with "Textile Mill Engineer" in regard to separating the manufacture of power and the transmission of power, so far as he goes. That is, the mechanical superintendent will have a competent engineer to supervise the manufacture of steam power, another skilled man to look after the transmission, and another for the mechanical end. If there is electricity generated for power, he will even have a competent electrical engineer. But in a large plant it is important to have a mechanical superintendent to tie all of these departments into a co-operative whole: viz: 1. Steam power head. 2. Electrical head. 3. Transmission head. 4. Machine shop or repair head. But all of these are only four sub-departments of the mechanical superintendent's business.

In a very large plant the agent and general superintendent have not the time and oftentimes not the experience to properly supervise all of these different departments. The mechanical superintendent is over the chief engineer and the machine shop head, transmission head, etc.

Transmitting the power generated is another costly and wasteful end of the business. The power losses are enumerated in this order.

- Poor fuel.
- Low boiler efficiency.
- Low engine efficiency.
- Poor fuel handlers.
- Tight belts.
- Poorly lined shafting.
- Improperly arranged machinery.
- Improper oiling with the proper oil.
- Poor quality of oils.
- Tight banding on machines.
- Unclean machinery.
- Machines improperly adjusted.
- Sticky belts.
- Poor running work which clogs the machines.
- Driving machines too fast.
- Too much artificial moisture.
- Overloading machines; that is crowding more stock through than machines were intended to work.
- Too much or too high tensioning of the slivers and ends on machines.

Antiquated machinery.

Idle machinery wastes power.

Poor belting.

Sticky belts.

Crooked or bent spindles and rolls

Too much weight on lifting rolls

Travelers too heavy on spinning frames.

Running machinery too slow, thus operating more machinery than is necessary to manufacture the product.

Steam pipe leaks all over the plant.

A poor vacuum.

Pulleys too heavy for the class of work.

Air holes in the draught tubes of water wheels. (If the grease cups or glass oil bottle are removed from the wheel bearings, air will be drawn in and cause loss of power. The writer found a case of 20-horse power loss on this alone in one of the leading mills of the United States.)

Back water in tail race.

Leaves in debris at rack in bulk-head.

Low efficiency of water wheels.

Running with water head too low only use what there is at maximum head, not pulling it down or gaining on it, only use that what there is at full head. The same small inflow at one-half head is a much greater loss than the same small inflow is at the full head, and yet many mills drag along at a low tide when it would be better to shut down for one hour or more and get a good head and hold it.)

Dirty motors.

Poor wiring.

It is the mechanical superintendent's place and privilege to study all of these sources causing loss of power, and to eradicate them so far as possible. Most mills suffer loss of power from one or more of these causes. Poorly managed mills may actually be staggering under the burden of power losses from most all of these sources and they wonder why it costs them so much for power, and why the profits are cleaned up every year.

Many a mill could well afford to have a specially trained expert mechanical engineer, one who understands power and transmission.

(Continued on Next Page)

# W. H. BIGELOW

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### February Contest.

During the month of February, 1913, we will run a contest for the best article on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

We are aware that a contest on an almost similar subject has been previously run by another paper but we expect to handle this contest along somewhat different lines and will announce the details and rules at an early date.

We recognize the fact that special rules will have to apply to this contest in order to prevent copying from articles previously written but we believe that we can devise rules that will be satisfactory to all contestants.

The prize will be \$10.00 for the best practical article and \$5.00 for second best article.

### Waste in Spinning Room.

Editor:

I recently visited what has been generally considered a first-class mill and was astonished at the enormous amount of waste which was being made in the spinning.

I visited the mill at the invitation of the superintendent who wanted me to take the job of overseer of spinning but after looking it over I decided to stay where I was.

The spinning room was in bad shape and there was evidence that the spinner was to blame and the superintendent was certainly blaming it on him all right.

While the spinner was no doubt to blame for losing his grip on the job, I do not consider that he should have been discharged if the superintendent had been on the job enough to really know where to place the blame.

I had plenty of time to take a look around and I can say that no spinner in the world could have made that room run well with the uneven and irregular roving that was being furnished. It might have been run better than it was but it could not have been run with all ends up.

The carder may have been partly to blame for the bad roving and I believe he could have made it better than it was, but the stock that was sent him could not produce good roving.

In the lapper room I found the cause of the bad spinning and it was the irregular and uneven grades of cotton that were being furnished. The secretary and treasurer was using partly local cotton running from tinges to good mid-

dling and of about 7-8 to 1-inch staple.

He was also using some Arkansas cotton of full 1 1-8 staple and it all went into the hopper together.

The two cottons besides being of different grades and different length staple also contained staples of an entirely different character, one being soft and silky while the other was harsh and wiry.

Even under best care in mixing (which was not used) good running work could not be secured from the cotton furnished.

The carder could not make even roving from what went in the hopper and the spinner could not make the ends stay up with the roving as uneven as it was.

I saw that the cotton buyer, and not the spinner, was to blame and I refused to risk my reputation on that job.

Bill.

### Developing Waste Spinning.

While the Saco-Pettee system of cotton waste spinning is not recommended for yarns much coarser than 8s, this does not prevent its utilization for the spinning of coarse counts of short, dirty and uneven wastes that are ordinarily spun only by the condenser system. Some remarkable results have been attained on card room sweeps and picker wastes, these including colored as well as white stock. About 10 per cent of card strips was mixed with this stock, and an 9 1-2s soft twist yarn was produced that was as clean and level as could be spun from the same stock on the condenser system and mule. So far as known no such stock has heretofore been spun successfully on the cotton system.

Another hard test for this system is the spinning of garnetted knit stock, the staple averaging less than 3-4-inch in length. To carry this stock about 10 per cent of card strips 7-8-inch cotton was used, and an 8s to 10s soft twist yarn was produced. The system is as well suited for the purpose of spinning such uneven wastes as it is for the more even running staple in card room waste and spinning room soft waste. Experiments conducted by mills which have installed this system, and by the Saco-Pettee Co. in their experimental rooms, seem to prove effectually that there is no cheaper simpler and better system for spinning fairly even running grades of soft wastes for a staple of at least 3-4 inch, and producing soft or hard spun yarns of 6s to 8s count and finer.

### Drawing Eliminated and Drafts Reduced.

It was explained in a previous article that the real secret of the success of this system, aside from the multiple coiler on the finisher card and the system of doubling employed, is found in the elimination of the drawing process, and the

reduction of draft to a minimum on both the fly frames and ring frames.

Waste from the best grades of cotton is necessarily uneven in staple length, and the more the sliver or roving is drawn the more these irregularities are accentuated. The less drawing there is to produce a given count of yarn the more even is the resultant yarn. On counts from 8s to 15s it has been demonstrated that it is possible to produce a coiler silver on the finisher card as fine as slubber roving for the same count, and that an 8 x 4 intermediate, fitted with a slubber back and rolls of small diameter and having a draft not over 4, will produce a satisfactory roving for the desired counts of ring spun yarn. This slubber is fitted with 1-inch front rolls and 7-8-inch middle rolls, while the ring frames have 7-8-inch front rolls and middle rolls of the same size, or of 3-4 inch, to allow still closer setting. Except for the smaller rolls used on the ring frame this does not differ from the ordinary frame for similar counts.

### A Simple and Flexible System.

The fact that this system of waste spinning makes it possible to utilize machinery with which all cotton manufacturers are well acquainted, and which may be used for such work after its usefulness for better work has been passed, makes a strong appeal to manufacturers. A mill fitting up a set of machinery for waste spinning can ordinarily make use of cards, intermediates or spinning frames that would otherwise be discarded. For an experimental set of such machinery it might only be necessary to purchase a Derby doubler, together with the brackets for double laps, and the multiple coiler heads for a sufficient number of finisher cards. It is understood that fancy rolls are necessary adjuncts to the above on breaker and finisher cards. It is also understood that the intermediates and ring frames would have to be properly equipped for such work, but the total expense would be extremely small as compared with the installation of a condenser system with mules, or ring frames of special construction. It must be understood, however, that this system does not attempt to compete with the woolen system, and with the mule, cap or cup system of spinning hard waste or extremely short and irregular stock into counts coarser than 6s or 8s. The latter system, however, is one that would interest few mills

not spinning waste exclusively, the multiple coiler system is one that can be used to advantage by large numbers of mills of medium as well as of large size.—Textile Manufacturers Journal.

### The Mechanical Superintendent and His Relations to the Power House.

(Continued from Page 8)

to take charge of this important branch and ferret out all power losses. Of course, this applies to the larger plants chiefly. The smaller plants can be well engineered by the general superintendent who should know the details of this end very well. The method the writer advises is to have a competent engineer, a power manufacturer in all cases, large or small plants, and in a small plant the engineer and general superintendent will be sufficient. In large plants there should be a mechanical superintendent, in addition to a general manufacturing superintendent to assist him.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

### Highland City Mill.

#### Talladega, Ala.

Albert Baechtold .....Supt.  
Charlie West .....Carder  
W. V. Blankenship.....Spinner

### Lowell Mill No. 1.

#### Lowell, N. C.

Robt. White .....Carder  
M. A. Lay .....Superintendent  
W. O. Cashion ....Master Mechanic

### Maplecroft Mills.

#### Liberty, S. C.

E. C. Little .....Supt.  
W. T. James .....Carder  
W. A. Lyle .....Spinner  
J. C. Finley .....Cloth Room  
B. M. Holland.....Master Mechanic

### Harmony Grove Mill.

#### Commerce, Ga.

J. W. Black .....Supt.  
P. P. Jones .....Carder  
H. P. Williams .....Spinner  
G. A. Medley .....Weaver  
W. E. Green.....Cloth Room  
O. J. Whitehead ..Master Mechanic

### Brander Mill.

#### Concord, N. C.

R. T. LeGrande .....Supt.  
A. M. Turner .....Carder  
Bud Howell .....Spinner  
J. A. Echols .....Weaver  
C. A. Settlemire .....Cloth Room  
Jno. L. Potts.....Master Mechanic

### Chiquola Mfg. Co.

#### Honea Path, S. C.

J. D. Beacham .....Supt.  
B. F. Williams .....Carder  
G. H. Lollis .....Spinner  
R. B. Jones .....Weaver  
J. R. Johnson .....Cloth Room  
E. W. Lollis....Spooling and Warp'g  
J. E. Elkin .....Master Mechanic



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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DAVID CLARK

Managing Editor

D. H. HILL, Jr.

Associate Editor

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28

### The State of Trade.

In spite of the fact that we are soon to have a new president at Washington with probably a radical change of policy, business conditions continue uniformly good.

The last weekly review of R. G. Dunn & Co. said:

"In the primary dry goods markets there is a large volume of business, with prices in practically all instances well maintained. Jobbers of cotton goods are making liberal purchases of domestics and staples for spring. Export trade while moderate has been better this year than last.

Bradstreet's is not less optimistic with the statement:

"Trade channels are running full with optimism predominant, and this despite widespread evidences that mild weather is a bar to fullest activities in final distribution. Still, in this very matter of unseasonably warm weather, apparently the only really current cause of complaint, it is to be noted that mild climatic conditions are and have been in a high degree favorable to agricultural and transportation interests, enabling the crops and business of the country to be handled with a minimum of friction arising from natural conditions.

### Southern Textile Association

As the Southern Textile Association meets on Nov. 29th and 30th, at Chattanooga, Tenn., which is located in a section of the South which is not familiar with the growth and purpose of that organization we consider it advisable to say a word relative to objects and policies.

The Southern Textile Association was organized at Charlotte about four years ago and is composed of the superintendents, overseers and master mechanics of the Southern mills.

The work of the Southern Textile Association is entirely along social and educational lines. It is not a labor union in any form and it is against its policy to try to supervise the running of the mills or to even make suggestions to the mill managers.

By means of practical papers read at each session and the discussion of same it endeavors to better educate its members along cotton manufacturing lines.

It brings together twice a year the best practical men of the in-

dustry and gives them an opportunity to learn much from each other.

We believe that such meetings are of great benefit to the men who attend because not only do they hear practical papers read by practical men but they also come in contact with the men of many other mills and necessarily obtain many ideas by conversation with them.

A mill superintendent or overseer who sticks closely to his work and does the same thing over day after day often gets in a rut and his mind ceases to work upon new and original lines. It does such a man much good to get away for a few days and to mingle at a meeting of the Southern Textile Association with other mill men and exchange ideas with them.

It gives him new thoughts and he goes back to his work better qualified to put his mind as well as his muscle into the work and to see the improvements that could be made.

The Southern Textile Association, while conducted in accordance with its present policy, will be a force of great value to the Southern mills and will continue to receive the support of mill presidents and managers.

The growth and development of the Southern Textile Association has been indeed remarkable and is due to the fact that at the beginning it made plain the objects of the association and emphasized its attitude by selecting for its officers men of conservative judgment and high character.

Those eligible to membership in the Southern Textile Association are superintendents, overseers, dyers, master mechanics, and editors of textile papers. Machinery dealers and salesmen and commission and cotton merchants are entitled to be associate members.

There is no initiation fee and the dues for both class of members are \$1.00 per year.

### Brazil Cotton Looks Fine.

The cultivation of cotton and the manufacture of cotton goods are second in importance to the sugar industry in this section of Brazil and according to Consul P. M. Griffith at Pernambuco there are eight large mills in the immediate vicinity of Pernambuco, and it has been estimated that they use one-fifth of the entire local cotton production. The largest mill there has 52,000 spindles and 800 looms, and employs 2,200 hands. This mill spins yarn up to 28, works chiefly dobbies and Jacquard looms, and manufac-

tures fustians, American drills, fancy Oxfords, etc. The other mills produce about the same kinds of manufactured goods, only in somewhat lesser quantities. There is a ready demand in this country for all goods manufactured, and none is exported.

The crop of the season of 1910-11 was 314,875 bales, or almost double that of 1909-1910, due to excellent rains at the proper time and a slight increase in acreage. Relative to the current season's crop, those interested are most optimistic and predict the largest output ever known in the State.

American cotton goods are well known here and their high quality recognized. Four or five years ago a considerable quantity was imported, but exchange became lower while prices of American cottons advanced, so that importation has practically ceased. Such cotton goods as are imported at present come from England, their cost being considerably lower than those manufactured in the United States.

A fact of interest in connection with the growth and cultivation of cotton in Brazil is that planters have never been troubled with the boll flies of caterpillar here which is annoying at times, but, strange to say, the presence of which often has just the opposite effect. The larvae feed in the tender leaves, and if not too numerous, and only a small percentage of the leaves are consigned, the plant seems to be stimulated and becomes more vigorous and productive.—New York Commercial.

### Ginners' Report.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The fifth cotton ginning report of the census bureau for the season, issued at 10 o'clock this morning, announced that 10,291,431 bales of cotton, counting round bales as half bales, of the growth of 1912 had been ginned prior to Thursday, Nov. 14, to which date during the past seven years the ginning averaged 72.1 per cent of the entire crop; in 1908 to that date 9,595,809 bales, or 73.3 per cent, and in 1906 to that date 8,562,232 bales, or 65.9 per cent.

Included in the ginnings are 62,490 round bales, compared with 75,963 bales last year, 93,364 bales in 1910, 123,757 bales in 1909 and 172,908 bales in 1908.

The number of Sea Island cotton bales included were 31,321, compared with 71,204 bales last year, 68,495 bales in 1909, and 56,701 bales in 1908.



## BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND SUPPLY CO.

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS &amp; CO'S. MILL STARCHES.

CARDS, DRAWING,	COTTON MILL MACHINERY	SPINNING FRAMES,
<b>MASON MACHINE WORKS</b> TAUNTON, MASS. EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent Charlotte, N. C.		
COMBERS, LAP MACHINES		MULES, LOOMS.

## PERSONAL NEWS

L. R. Crouch has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Harts-ville (S. C.) Mills.

J. M. Copeland is now overseer of spinning with the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

A. G. Pittman is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Lily Mills, Spray, N. C.

F. T. Newberry, overseer of weaving at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., is now assistant superintendent also.

T. G. Moser has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Milfort Mill, Fort Mill, S. C.

W. W. Smith has been promoted to overseer of carding at the York Mills, Yorkville, S. C.

C. C. Stevenson has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C.

T. H. Upton has been promoted to loom fixer at the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

Asa Watson has accepted a position in the card room at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

T. Winecoff, of the Floyd Mill, Rome, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Ed Taylor, of Atlanta, Ga., is now second hand in spinning, spooling and warping at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

Robertson has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

J. J. Edwards has resigned as master mechanic at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

F. B. Asbell has resigned as second hand in No. carding at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

L. A. King is now overseer of winding at the Amazon Mills, Thom- asville, N. C.

Ishman L. Britt, of Ware Shoals, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Hamer (S. C.) Mills.

J. M. Carroll has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

H. C. Elmore, of Greer, S. C., is now engineer and master mechanic at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C.

Chas. Ashley has resigned as overseer of No. 2 spinning at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Jno. W. Trigg has become overseer of weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. H. Mattison has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

John Burk has resigned as second hand of check loom weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. F. Welch has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Glencoe Mills, Burlington, N. C.

Mike Elliott has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gainesville (Ga.) Mills.

G. W. Foye has resigned as book-keeper and shipping clerk at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

W. L. Lee has resigned as second hand of Draper loom weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

A. B. Ballard has been promoted to second hand of Draper loom weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. L. Whisnant has been promoted from fixer to second hand of check loom weaving at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Alfred Moore has resigned as treasurer of the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills, and will be connected with one of the mills at Anderson, S. C.

J. A. Mauney has resigned his position with the Walhalla (S. C.) Mills and accepted a position with the Belton (S. C.) Mills.

Joe George has been changed from card grinder to second hand in carding at night in the Henderson (N. C.) Mills.

W. C. Hathcox has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co., and moved to Natchez, Miss.

N. C. Hill has resigned as second hand at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala., and now has a similar position at the Laurel (Miss.) Mills.

R. L. Medlin has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C., and is now second hand at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

W. B. Dorn has resigned as machinist at the Ottaray Mills, Union, S. C., to become second hand in the machine shop at the Pacolet Mill, Trough, S. C.

J. G. Honeycutt, overseer of spinning and spooling at the Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., has resigned the spinning.

R. A. Land has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., and is now located at Williamston, S. C.

Jones Hawn has resigned as card grinder at the Union (S. C.) Mills, to become overseer of carding at the Providence Mills, Maiden, N. C.

G. C. Tarrent, night overseer at the Rhodhiss (N. C.) Mfg. Co., will be overseer of weaving at the new plant being built at Rhodhiss.

J. T. South, of Chattahoochee, Ga., is now overseer of beaming at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

John P. Inglett has accepted the position of second hand in No. 1 card room at the Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

H. C. Mason, overseer of carding at the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has been made assistant superintendent also.

Dan Butler has been promoted from frame hand to night overseer of carding at the Holt-Williamson Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

Baker has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.

H. E. Cranford has been promoted from loom fixer to book-keeper and shipping clerk at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

Lee Sanders has resigned his position with the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and moved to Wadesboro, N. C.

R. L. Chappell has resigned as second hand in carding at the Fort Valley (Ga.) Mills, and is now located in Griffin, Ga.

R. C. Collins has resigned his position with the Gray Mill, Woodruff, S. C., to accept position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Fountain Inn (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

N. H. McGuire has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Milfort Mill, Fort Mill, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C.

J. H. Crawford has resigned as section hand at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Lockhart (S. C.) Mills.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16

## Superintendents and Overseers

### Athens Mfg. Co.

#### Athens, Ga.

J. F. Lockey ..... Supt.  
J. D. Bevers ..... Carder  
J. W. Daves ..... Spinner  
W. N. Teat, Twister, Finisher and Spooler.

### Scottdale Mills.

#### Scottdale, Ga.

C. E. Wisner ..... Supt.  
W. P. Roseberry ..... Carder  
W. E. Parr ..... Spinner  
L. Z. Dunaway ..... Weaver  
C. Sims ..... Cloth Room  
J. N. Griffith ..... Master Mechanic

### Southern Mfg. Co.

#### Athens, Ga.

F. W. Hicks ..... Supt.  
T. J. Ross, No. 1, Carder and Spinner  
D. N. Bishop ..... Weaver  
Thos. Chappelle ..... Cloth Room  
A. T. Howland ..... Master Mechanic  
P. N. Creekmoer, No. 2, C'd'r & Sp'r.

### Greenwood Cotton Mills.

#### Greenwood, S. C.

P. D. Wade ..... Supt.  
J. L. Williams ..... Carder  
W. P. Loftis ..... Spinner  
J. W. Bolton ..... Weaver  
J. T. Dorn ..... Cloth Room  
Lewis ..... Master Mechanic

### Chadwick-Hoskins No. 2.

#### Charlotte, N. C.

H. H. Boyd ..... Gen. Supt.  
J. D. Buice ..... Asst. Supt.  
J. L. Thompson ..... Carder  
W. A. Skidmore ..... Spinner  
L. D. Green ..... Weaver  
H. C. Redding ..... Cloth Room  
E. W. Morris ..... Master Mechanic

### Winder Cotton Mill. Winder, Ga.

C. O. Edwards ..... Supt.  
S. C. Kinney ..... Carder  
L. H. Roberts ..... Spinner  
J. J. Roberts ..... Weaver  
J. A. Helms ..... Cloth Room  
Lewis Swords ..... Spooling and Warp  
T. J. Wallace ..... Master Mechanic  
W. A. Fair ..... Dyer



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—The bleacher is running again after a stop of about ten days for repairs and improvements.

**Clinton, Tenn.**—It is understood that the Magnet Knitting Mills will increase their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

**Dayton, Tenn.**—E. Waterhouse, G. W. Spivey are others are planning the organization of a \$50,000 company to establish a hosiery mill.

**Maryville, Tenn.**—It is reported that the Maryville Hosiery Mills are considering plans for greatly enlarging the capacity of their plant.

**Lindale, Ga.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massachusetts Mills was held recently. The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1-2 per cent was declared.

**Forest City, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Florence Mills will be held here Thursday in office of the company's store.

**Savannah, Ga.**—The Georgia Mattress Factory, of Athens, a., it is reported is planning to establish a plant in this city.

**Westminster, S. C.**—The Westminster Knitting Mill has begun operations again. The plant will be under the management of Laland Cox.

**Lanett, Ala.**—A large number of laborers are at work in Lanett preparing to put down sewers connecting Lanett Cotton Mills with the river. The work is being pushed to completion rapidly.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Parker Cotton Mills Co. have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 3-4 per cent on guaranteed stock and 1 1-2 per cent on preferred, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 20.

**Asheville, N. C.**—The Board of Trade of this city is negotiating with an Indiana manufacturer with a view of inducing him to locate a knitting mill in Asheville. It is thought that the new enterprise will be secured for the city.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—The Chilhowee Hosiery Mills have been incorporated at this place by Edward C. Houk, C. W. Bacon, Flyod E. Houn, W. W. Willis and F. C. Houk. The company has purchased a building for their plant and has let the contract to S. M. Beaumont & Co., of Knoxville, to remodel the same. It is the intention of the company to install hosiery knitting equipment and begin manufacturing as soon as the plant can be completed.

**Franklin, Va.**—The Sunny South Overall Factory has been organized here with a paid in capital of \$10,000. The officers are as follows: R. G. Camp, Jr., president; E. Moyler secretary and treasurer. The factory has secured temporary headquarters in the Odd Fellows Hall.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Dunean Cotton Mills have awarded a contract for 30 more cottages to house operatives. A previous contract, now nearly completed, was for 178 cottages. All are equipped for the use of electric light and have sewerage connections.

**Newton, N. C.**—A charter has been issued to the Ridgeview Hosiery Mills, the incorporators being J. A. Gaither, G. A. Warlick and L. F. Long. The capital stock of the company was given as \$100,000 authorized and \$21,000 subscribed. It was previously reported that there was to be a new mill at this place.

**Aransas Pass, Tex.**—A charter has been issued to the Aransas Pass Cotton Factory and Storage Co. The capital stock of the company is \$20,000 and the incorporators are Seth Searcy, J. M. Felder and J. E. Richey. The concern will manufacture cotton into cloth and also store cotton.

**Astabula, O.**—A party of business men of this city have bought the Ashtabula Worsted Mills, and they hope to be able to save the mill for the town if possible. It is said that the price paid for the plant was \$41,275. It is reported that the new owners of the mill hope to have it operated by a local manufacturer.

**Henderson, N. C.**—The new cotton mill in South Henderson, which will be known as Harriet Mill No. 2 is nearing completion. The machinery for the new mill is expected to arrive very shortly, and will then be installed as rapidly as possible. It will employ at least 100 operatives and is expected to begin operation about the first of next year. The machinery will all be driven by electric power.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The Lowell Bleachery has given out the following statement concerning the branch plant they will operate in this city:

"We expect to have this bleachery running the first week in December. At that time it will be capable of putting through 90,000 to 100,000 yards of brown shoe linings per week. In the course of two or three months we expect to double the capacity of the works, and will probably do a certain amount of bleaching, mostly shoe linings. The dimension of the building on both floors is about 55,000 feet, of which 44,000 are on the ground floor and the rest on the second story."

**Columbus, O.**—A knitting mill is under construction at the state penitentiary at Columbus, and will soon be in operation. The prisoners will be taught to operate the 70 machine; which will be installed and it is estimated that the daily output will average 600 suits of underclothing. Robert Weddell, of Cohoes, N. Y., will be superintendent of the plant.

**Lowell, N. C.**—The Southern Railway Company has finished the job of moving their side track over about ten feet from Lowell Cotton Mill No. 2. This was necessary in order that the P. & N. Lines could get their sidings into the mill. The Lowell Cotton Mills and the Peerless Mfg. Co. now have sidings at all three of the mills from both the Southern Railway and the P. & N.

**Macon, Ga.**—The Bibb Manufacturing Co., of Macon and Columbus, will erect an additional building at this place. This building will be 350x75 feet, of brick and concrete construction. Several thousand new spindles will be installed. The contract for the construction of the new building has been awarded to the Gray-Wimmer Construction Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

**Walhalla, S. C.**—Raymond E. Stoltz, of Rochester, N. Y., arrived in Walhalla last Saturday and has begun work as foreman, placing machinery at the Hetrick Hosiery Mill for the paper box-making plant, for which extensive additions to the hosiery plant have recently been made. Mr. Stoltz represents the M. D. Knowlton Machinery Co., of Rochester. The work of installing machinery and beginning operations will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

**Hartwell, Ga.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hartwell Cotton Mills was held in the mill offices on last Tuesday.

A very creditable showing was made. President John M. Geer stated that the mill was out of debt and in very good condition.

Dividends will be declared in January.

Mr. W. Geer was re-elected vice-president and manager and Mr. H. H. Wilcox, secretary.

**West Point, Ga.**—The usual annual meeting of the directors of the West Point Manufacturing Co., whose plant is located at Langdale, Ala., will be held at an early date. It is quite likely that a new president will be elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Willard A. Bullard, of Boston.

George H. Lanier is vice-president and general manager of the company, and H. L. Sears is treasurer, and L. Lanier, Jr., is agent.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—About \$75,000 will be expended by the Brookside Mills for an addition to their spinning mill, which will double its output, and an extension on the weave shed, all to be completed by May 1, 1913. The addition to the spinning mill will be of brick, two stories high and will be a building 257 by 130 feet, affording a floor area of 66,820 square feet. The weave shed will be augmented by an addition of 246 feet, which will be added to the present shed and be of the same width and general type of construction. It is expected that the improvement will be completed on or about May 1 next year.

The company was reported last week as awarding the construction contracts for the above additions.

**Columbus, Ga.**—It is announced that the \$1,000,000 dam, which has been in the course of construction across the Chattahoochee river, north of Columbus, for the last three years, is nearing completion, and that the mammoth powerhouse to be erected at this point to furnish additional motor power to the cotton mills and other manufacturing plants in Columbus, West Point, La Grange, Lannette, Opelika, Newnan and other places, will be completed and put in operation at once, the entire expenditure to be in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. This great enterprise, owned and financed by the Stone-Webster Syndicate, is the most important development in the history of this section, and its final completion means a great deal to the local textile industry and the manufacturing interests generally in western Georgia and eastern Alabama, all being assured of cheaper as well as more abundant power, the sources being practically unlimited.

**Louisville, Ky.**—A meeting of the directors of the American Woollen Co. in Boston Nov. 11 to consider leasing the plant of the Bradford Worsted Spinning Co., of Louisville resulted in a decision to get further information about the property before acting. A representative of the local company went to Boston at the request of the company and presented additional data bearing on the equipment of the plant, prospects for business and other factors affecting its availability. A decision in the matter will be forthcoming shortly, it is believed.

Action on the bankruptcy petition against the spinning company which is now pending in the United States District Court in Louisville, was to have been had Nov. 13 but upon the announcement of the delay in securing disposition of the American Woollen Co. deal, the court postponed the hearing of the case until Nov. 23, when it is expected that, should favorable action have been taken prior to that time by the



American Woolen Co., the proceedings will be dismissed.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills are doing considerable overhauling at their plant and premises. All of the tenant houses have been repainted and put in good repair.

Contracts have been let for repainting the interior of the mill. The spinning machinery in both mills is being overhauled. It is proposed to expend fifteen to eighteen thousand dollars on the No. 1 spinning. New rings and rolls will be installed and all of the spindles thoroughly overhauled.

The company has recently put in a system of pensions, given to the help for continuous service, payable as follows: At the end of three months service, 3 per cent of the gross earnings will be paid; at the end of the second three months' service, 5 per cent of the earnings will be paid. At the expiration of the next six months, seven cents will be paid for every dollar that the operative has earned during that time. These rewards for continuous service are not contingent upon the hand having worked every day and reasonable excuses for absence will be accepted. In this way the mill company will pay to their operatives about \$25,000 annually, beside their regular pay.

#### John Mattison is Honored.

John Mattison, who has resigned his place as boss weaver at the Brogon Mills, Anderson, S. C., to engage in other business, was presented by the employees of the mill who were closest associated with him a handsome gold watch, chain and charm, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by them and of their well wishes in the future.

#### Portion Duncane Mill Line Open.

The Greenville Traction Company's new line out to the Duncane Mill has been completed as far as the point where it will pass under the Columbia & Greenville Railway and is now in operation. Cars operate between the terminus of this line and the Southern Railway passenger station, alternating with the Augusta street cars and the cars that operate on the belt line.

#### Lanett Cotton Mills Employs Health Expert.

The Lanett (Ala.) Cotton Mills have employed a trained nurse Miss Palmer, to work among employees of the mill and assist in caring for the sick and preserving the health of those dependent upon the mill for support. The service



Any good humidifier might have this said of it, but this story happens to be about

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

Said one Super: "We couldn't have run last year without the Turbo. I know that sounds funny to you because we got along without it for so many years; but in 1911 while the cotton crop was large it was poor. Moreover, we didn't get what we ordered; were just as apt to have 7-8 inch staple run in with 1 18 inch as not. The Turbo kept us going. I proved it several times by shutting 'em down for a couple of hours.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 East Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

of Miss Palmer, are given absolutely free by the mill management to their employees.

#### James B. Floyd Dead.

James B. Floyd, owner of the Putnam Mill and Power Co., Eatonton, Ga., died at his home in Savannah, Ga., last week. Mr. Floyd has been connected with the cotton industry for a long time, both as a manufacturer and cotton buyer. He leaves a wife and family and a wide circle of friends.

#### New Shuttle Mill in Westminster.

W. B. Brown has installed a six-horse gasoline engine and is getting things in shape to manufacture shuttles at Westminster, S. C. He has practically all the machinery installed and is training it up. Mr. Brown erected his building for this purpose the past summer on his lot and it is conveniently located. He will buy his blocks from Norris Bros.

#### Charged With Abduction.

Charged with abduction with a pretty 14 year old girl and deserting his wife and little child, Zatch Vaughn who resided near Greenville, S. C., at one of the cotton mills, has been arrested in Atlanta and is being held to await the arrival of a Greenville officer. The man left Greenville about ten days ago, leaving word for his wife that he was going to California. Greenville authorities located Vaughn and telegraphed authorities at Atlanta to have the man arrested.

Vaughn is a mill operative and also a carpenter by trade. When arrested he was following the latter trade.

The girl is also a resident of a mill village near Greenville.

#### There's A Reason.

Mrs. Brown-Smith—They must be very happily married.

Mrs. Jones-Robinson—Why do you think so?

Mrs. Brown-Smith—Oh, they see so little of each other.—Ex.

Mr. Henpeck—Do you pull teeth without pain?

Dentist—Oh! yes, sir.

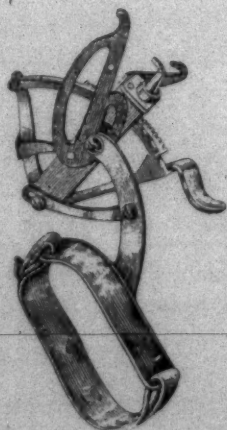
Mr. Henpeck—Then you won't do. My mother-in-law wants to get seven extracted, so I'll have to take her elsewhere.

His Wife—I just can't bear to see you smoking, John. The doctor says it is slow poison.

Her Husband—Well, I'm not going to take quick poison just to please you and the doctor.—Sandy Register.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation  
Durability Guaranteed  
Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.  
DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The week closed in the staple cotton goods market with prices at still higher levels, and very firmly held. Manufacturers are becoming more difficult to deal with when it comes to a question of forward contracts at current market levels, and a good many of the mills are sold through to early part of March on both brown and bleached goods. Cotton has been steadily moving upward during the week causing manufacturers further anxiety and uneasiness regarding their raw material wants.

Sellers of fine cotton dress goods report a fine, satisfactory week. Duplicate orders for a wide variety of fabrics have come in quite freely. Since election business on fine goods of a fancy novelty character have shown a very encouraging improvement. Silk and cotton fancies, Tus-sah silks and rough effects have been among the best sellers.

Wide print cloths are pretty thoroughly cleaned up in this market and prices are slowly working to higher levels. It is difficult to get any further supplies of 30 inch 68x72s, and the mills are now asking 5 7-8 cents, as against 5 3-4 cents earlier in the week. Offers for 38 1-2 inch 64 squares below 5 3-8 cents, and 5 1-8 cents for 64x60s. On other wide goods such as 72x76s the mills are holding for 6 1-2 cents. Converters are becoming anxious over their forward requirements and are finding the mills decidedly cautious over taking on further forward contracts at current price levels.

Jobbers are coming into the market for the purpose of covering through the early months of next year on staple cotton goods, and are finding that the manufacturing and cutting up trade has placed many of the mills well under order. In the carpet and rug trade buyers are placing better orders than has been the case in several seasons, as they evidently fear a shortage of goods later on, and advances after the turn of the year. The cost of raw material is steadily increasing, and the supply is a long way short of meeting manufacturers' wants.

The Fall River print cloth market continued fair last week fully as firm as noted in the present month, when bidding and sales began to grow rather more active than for several weeks previously. Last week there was an active demand for both narrow and wide goods, several styles showing an advance from a sixteenth to an eighth of a cent.

Sales for the week were also firm and active, amounting to fully 270,000 pieces with deliveries extending well into the first two months of next year.

Current prices were quoted in New York as follows:  
Print cloths, 28-in, std.. 4 1-16 ..

28-in., 64x60s .....	3 7/8	..
4-yard, 80x80s .....	7 1/4	..
Gray goods, 39-in. 68x72 ..	5 7/8	..
38 1/2-inch, standard .....	5 7/8	..
Sheetings, souther std .....	7 3/4 to 8	..
3-yard .....	7 1/4 to 7 3/4	..
4-yard .....	6 3/4 to 6 7/8	..
Brown drills, standard .....	8	..
Denims, 9-ounce .....	13 1/2 to 16 1/2	..
Stark, 8-oz duck .....	13	..
Hartford, 11-oz, 50 in. duck .....	15 1/2	..
Tickings, 9-ounce .....	13	..
Standard fancy prints .....	5 1/2	..
Standard gingham .....	6 1/4	..
Fine dress gingham .....	7 to 9 1/4	..
Kid finished cambrics .....	4 1/2 to 4 3/4	..

### Visible Supply of American Cotton.

November 22, 1912 .....	4,455,408
Previous week .....	4,178,060
This date last year .....	3,812,834

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Nov. 22.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, November 22, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

#### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This yr
Port receipts .....	527,616
Overland to mills and Canada .....	45,717
Southern mill takings (estimated) .....	53,185
Gain of stock at int. towns .....	53,185

Brought into sight for week 726,518  
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts .....	4,959,902
Overland to mill and Canada .....	227,660
Southern mill takings (estimated) .....	870,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1 .....	503,068

Brought into sight thus far 2,635 bales added to the receipts for the season.

Last year's figures not available

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., impressing on his Bible class the steady influence of a good wife, smiled and said:

"A minister once asked a young man on a train:

"Do you smoke, sir?"

"No, sir," was the reply.

"I suppose you drink—that is to say, moderately,"

"No, sir, I abstain," answered the young man.

"Do you gamble?"

"No, sir."

"Young man," said the minister, with an air at once pleased and puzzled—"young man, what are you, anyway?"

"I'm married," the young man answered.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

### College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## Collins Tape Drive Twister

Saves 50 Per Cent Power

Over the hand drive machine. It positively improves quality and increases production. Cotton manufacturers should investigate. Full particulars upon request. We have been building Twisters 50 years and we know how,—let us save you money.

COLLINS BROS. MACHINE CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

A. H. WASHBURN, - Southern Agent - - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—In spite of the fact that prices advanced steadily all last week, there was considerable buying and the aggregate of sales was large. It was not altogether a question of prices with many of the buyers, as those who needed yarns paid the highest prices of the season for quantities of 10,000 pounds and upwards. Receipts of yarn from the South were large, most of it being delivered at once, with very little going into storage.

Makers of carded yarn hosiery are reported to be doing a good business, but those who sold their goods without covering on yarns are making goods at a loss, especially makers of 144 needle goods, who had to pay on the basis of 21 cents for 10s cones.

Most weavers have been surprised by the stiff advance in the price of weaving yarns. Some of the larger weavers are well covered until March and they refuse to buy for later deliveries. There are others who are buying from hand to mouth, when they get an order they buy the necessary yarn and nothing will induce them to buy more. The prospect of still higher prices does not affect them in the least.

There is a moderate demand for mercerized yarns for prompt and future deliveries. Sales of 30-2 were made at 47 to 48 cents, 36-2 at 49 to 50 cents, 50-2 at 53 and 54 cents, 60-2 at 72 cents, and 80-2 at 95 and 96 cents.

## Southern Single Skeins.

4c to 8s	18 1/2-2
10s	19 —
12s	19 — 19 1-2
14s	20 — 20 1-2
20s	21 1-2-22
26s	23 1-2-24
20s	26 1-2

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 —
10s	19 1-2 —
12s	20 — 20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21
16s	20 1-2-21 1-2
20s	22 1-2-23
24s	24 —
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	27 —
40s	37 1-2-38
50s	46 — 47
60s	51 —

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

3-4	19 —
3-4 slack	19 1-2 —
8-3 and twist	18 1-2-19

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	19 —
10s	19 1-2 —
12s	20 —
14s	20 1-2 —
16s	20 — 20 1-2
20s	21 1-2-22
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 1-2 —
30s	26 1-2-27
40s	37 — 38

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	19 — 19 1-2
10s	19 1-2-20
12s	21 — 21 1-2
14s	21 1-2 —
16s	22 — 22 1-2
20s	23 — 23 1-2
14s	24 1-2-25
26s	25 1-2 —
30s	27 1-2-28
40s	38 — 39
50s	46 — 47

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	19 1-2 —
10s	20 — 20 1-2
12s	20 1-2-21
14s	21 —
16s	21 1-2 —
20s	22 — 22 1-2
22s	22 1-2-23
24s	23 — 23 1-2
26s	23 1-2-24

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2 —
22s	26 —
24s	26 1-2 —
26s	26 1-2 —
30s	27 1-2-28
30s 1 t's	35 —
36s	34 —
40s	37 — 37 1-2
50s	44 — 45
60s	50 — 51

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	28 — 29
24s	30 —
30s	33 — 34
40s	40 — 41
50s	46 — 50
60s	54 — 57

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 — 31
24s	31 — 33
30s	35 —
40s	42 — 44
30s	25 —
50s	48 — 54
60s	55 — 60
80s	76 — 80

## A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.  
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities

## South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	93
Arcadia Mill, S. C.	154	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	90	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	65	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	100	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	43	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	115	120
Avondale Mills, Ala.	102	105
Belton Cotton Mills	85	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	55	61
Brogan Mills	51	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	100	...
Chiquola (new)	85	100
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	98	100
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. p	125	...
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	90	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	92 1/2	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	...
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	110	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	75	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	90	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	106	...
Eagle & Phenix M. Ga.	165	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	65	70
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	210	...
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	70	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	75	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	...
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C. pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	95	102
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C. pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	87	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C. pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	70	75
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	143	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st p	100	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Moilohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. H., S. C.	135	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mills	103	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaroy Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C. pfd.	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	94	100
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Avon	100	...
Brookside	112	...
Brown, common	115	...
Brown, preferred	100	...
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	180	200
Cora	100	...
Eflrd	125	...
Erwin	123	125
Erwin Pref.	102	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	95	100
Gray	121	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	155
Kesler	125	...
do. pref	91	...
Loray	10	...
Loray, preferred	90	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	...
Mooresville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Nakomis	200	...
Patterson	118	126
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	...
Salisbury	130	134
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	8	20
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscasset	110	...
Woodlawn	75	92
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., preferred	60	65
Parker C. M. Co., com.	20	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co., guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C., 1st preferred	45	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	115	...
Woodruff Cot. Mills	95	...



## Personal Items

C. W. Russell has resigned his position as master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

E. W. Morris has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2, Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. Hinson has resigned his position as overseer of carding at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., and will go into the mercantile business.

J. A. Davis, of Tupelo, Miss., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

R. F. Dellinger, overseer of carding and combing at the Cleghorn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C., has resigned the carding.

W. C. Gaston has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., and now has a similar position at the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.

J. B. West has resigned as superintendent of the Premier Mills, Barton, Ark., to accept a similar position with the San Francis Cotton Mills, Helena, Ark.

Aaron Barber has resigned as section hand at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., to accept a similar position at the Canton (Ga.) Mills.

B. W. Ramey has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Easley (S. C.) Mills, to become overseer of weaving at the Alice Mills of the same place.

W. R. Thigpen has resigned as overseer of finishing and shipping at the Pell City (Ala.) Mills, to accept a similar position at the Avendale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

William Whitmire has resigned as section hand in weaving at the Canton (Ga.) Mills to accept a similar position at the Washington Mills, Fries, Va.

G. E. McMinn has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Victor Mill, Greer, S. C.

J. D. Priest has resigned as master mechanic and chief engineer at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory and is now machinist at Lando, S. C.

C. D. Alexander has resigned a second hand in spinning at the Glen-Raven Mills, Burlington, N. C., and accepted a similar position at Aurora Mills, of the same place.

C. B. Braunon has resigned his position with the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., and accepted a position with the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

### A Serious Accident.

Ike DeBruhl, a young man, nineteen years of age, residing at the Pine Creek Cotton Mill, just east of Camden (S. C.) fell from a wagon while returning from Camden Saturday night and was seriously injured.

### Is Wanted in North Carolina.

James Oscar Harris, a white man of many aliases wanted at Monroe, N. C., has been arrested at Anderson, S. C., and was taken back there Wednesday morning. He is charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, and skipped out after posting bond.

Harris is known by names of Jim, J. M. and Oscar Harris and Marion Hurt. He was arrested by the officers here at the Anderson Cotton Mills. Harris is about 23 years old.

### Caught in Card Room Machinery.

D. R. Hinson, a card-room hand at the Kindley Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., was in some mysterious way

caught by the machinery and thrown against the iron frame work and then hurled to the floor. He sustained several bruises about the arms and head, and was unconscious for a while. Upon regaining consciousness, he had no explanation to offer as to how the accident happened, and there seems to have been no eye witness. He is not hurt seriously, however.

### Dennett's Body Found.

The body of Harry L. Dennett of Biddeford, Maine, who was drowned in the Chattahoochee river, at Columbus, Ga., on the evening of November 10, was found last week by E. L. Reese, who had kept a close watch on the river for several days.

Since the unfortunate accident, when Dennett fell into the river from a pleasure craft, the search has gone on. Mr. Reese had been searching every day and he found the body within 75 feet of where Dennett was last seen alive. The expenses of the search were borne by the Saco-Lowell Co., Dennett being in their employ.

Want position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running a hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Can invest some capital in good proposition. Address No. 285.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 286.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 287.

WANT position as superintendent, experienced in both weave and yarn mills. Have held present position as superintendent for five years. Middle age man, strictly sober and know how to get results. Would like take stock in new mill. Present employers as reference. Address No. 288.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. 14 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 289.

"Mr. Addem," said a tightwad merchant to his sad face bookkeeper "I wish you would try to look a little more cheerful."

"I think," replied the bookkeeper, swallowing a big lump, "that for thirty shillings a week I'm awfully jolly.—London Mail.

Magistrate—Now, if you please, the bride's mother has nothing whatever to say here.

Mother (who has come to prompt the bride)—Excuse me! If I had nothing to say, we shouldn't be here at all!—Ex.

## Most Advanced Methods of Manufacture for GARLAND Loom Pickers.

We are constantly improving our methods of manufacturing rawhide loom pickers, some of which may not be very noticeable in the appearance of the picker, but they all tend to make the picker wear longer. We are constantly striving not only to maintain the high standard for which our pickers have a reputation but to still further improve their quality.



A Trial Will Prove the Superiority of Garland Pickers.

**GARLAND MFG. CO.**  
SACO, MAINE

W. H. MONTY, Pres. and Treas. W. H. HUTCHINS, Vice-Pres.  
HARRIE L. FALES, Secretary

THE FIRST AND ORIGINAL

**Southern Spindle and Flyer Company**

Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of

**COTTON MILL MACHINERY**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE OVERHAUL—Pickers, Cards, Drawings, Fly Frames, Spinning Frames, Spoolers, Warpers and Twisters.

WE MANUFACTURE—Steel Rolls, Pressers, Card Room Spindles, Whirl Spindle Steps, Lifting Rods, Collars, Bushings, Top Rolls, Doffer Comb Bars Cylinder Heads, Etc.

WE REPAIR—Steel Rolls, Card Room Spindles, Flyers, Spinning Spindles, Etc.

WE ALIGN AND LEVEL SHAFTING WITH A KINKEAD OUTFIT

## SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

**ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.**

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

## Machinery For Sale.

10,000 McMullen Spindles.  
10,000 Rhodes-Chandler Separators.

Can be purchased at the right price. Address Box 1679, Atlanta, Ga.

## Wanted

Experienced Operator for American Warp-drawing Machine. \$2.00 per day for one that can keep Warps for 400 looms on Warps averaging 1,550 ends. Address No. 1049.

## Weavers Wanted.

We are starting up all our machinery and can use at once good weavers on gingham, flannels, madras, etc. Can also use some loom fixers and card and spinning room help.

Hope Mills Mfg. Co.,  
Hope Mills, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and

a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms, all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 237.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 238.

WANT position as overseer carding in N. C., S. C., Ga., or Va. Can come on short notice. Long experience and good manager of help. Can run any size room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. No. 239.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and am expert on combed work. Good references from present and all former employers. Address No. 240.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery or weaving mill. Married. Strictly temperate. Age 40. 25 years experience. 17 years as overseer and superintendent. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 241.

C.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years' experience. Age 25. Strictly sober; good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 242.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have good reputation for ability and can get results. Address No. 243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 8 years as overseer in present position on fancy gingham, dress goods and dobby weaves. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 245.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

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WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Married and sober. Good manager of help. Can change on short notice. Address No. 251.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Now employed and can furnish best of references. Address No. 252.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 18 years' experience as overseer of weaving, slashing and cloth room. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 253.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. 16 years' experience in both carding and spinning from 8's to 60's. Age 46. Married. Sober. Good manager of help. Good references. Address No. 254.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am strong man in carding and spinning. Also have experience in weaving. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Address No. 255.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner in small mill. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. Now employed but wish to change. Married. Age 33. Eight years as overseer. Address No. 256.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 257.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or overseer of weaving in large colored goods mill. Competent and experienced in both rooms and also could give satisfaction as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 258.

(Continued on next page)



WANT position as overseer of weaving. Especially experienced on fancy dobby goods, both colored and white. Held last position six years and can give former employer as reference. Address No. 259.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 260.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. 28 years old. Strictly sober. Good manager of help. 15 years experience in card room. Now employed. Good references. No. 261.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed. 7 years experience as overseer on 12's to 60's. Familiar with spooling, warping, etc. Satisfactory references. Address No. 262.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience as second hand. 2 years as overseer and have given satisfaction. Can furnish good references both as to ability and character. Address No. 263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Married. Age 36. 12 years' experience in mill. 4 years as overser and second hand. Sober and good manager of help. I look after both quality and quantity. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 264.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years' experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 265.

WANT—Position as superintendent in small mill or carder in large mill. Now employed as superintendent but am open for an engagement at not less than \$100.00 per month. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience as overseer. Married. 37 years old, and can give good references. No. 266.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Eight years' experience as superintendent and am now employed but prefer to change. Can keep books and would accept position as manager. Good references. Address No. 267.

WANT position as second hand in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references but wish to change. Can give satisfaction. Address No. 268.

A NO. 1 overseer of weaving now employed wants to correspond with mill interested in securing a man that is sober, energetic and competent. Will supply references. No. 269.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but have good reason for change. 9 years' experience. Familiar with both white and colored work. Married. Good references. No. 270.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$3.00 per day. Have been overseer 14 years, 11 years in one room. Now employed but can change on two weeks' notice. No. 271.

WANT position as overseer spinning in large room. 20 years' experience. Have been in charge of large room for 5 years. Now overseer of 50,000-spindle room. Reason for changing do not like location. Age 30. Married. Best of references. Can change on two weeks' notice. No. 272.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Can do own designing and know plain Draper or box looms. Long experience and best of reference. Age 37. Married. Now employed as designer and overseer of weaving in a S. C. mill with over 1,600 looms on plains and fancies. Can change on short notice. No. 273.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed and have had long experience. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 274.

WANT position as overseer of finishing. Have had long experience on a wide range of goods and am an expert on starches and gums. Good references. Address No. 275.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now employed as carder and spinner in 10,000-spindle mill, but would accept better position. Practical experience, and have taken Scranton, Pa., textile course. Address No. 276.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed, but prefer to change about first of year. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 277.

WANT position as overseer of spinning at not less than \$2.75 per day. Have had long experience and now employed. Good reference. Address No. 278.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Prefer a North or South Carolina mill. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced and can furnish good references. Address No. 279.

WANT position as carder and spinner or superintendent of yarn mill. Will not accept less than perience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 280.

WANT position as overseer spinning, married, strictly sober. Practical as well as technical man.

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14 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed in room of 32,000 spindles could change on short notice. No. 281.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 282.

WANT position as superintendent of sheet and pillow-case factory or assistant superintendent of bl eaching of both. Can furnish good references No. 284.

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He.—She can always remember her birthday, but never her age.



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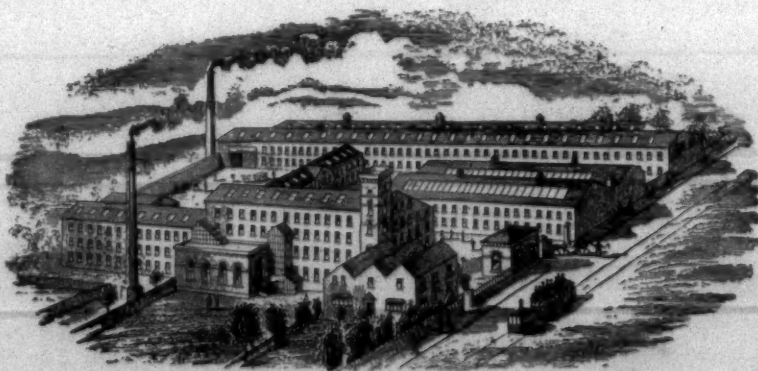
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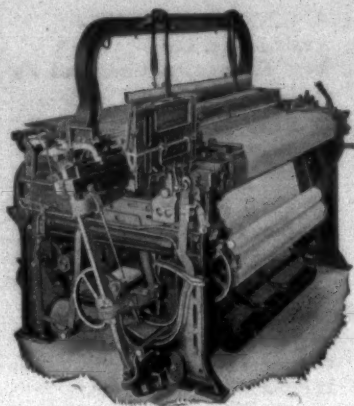
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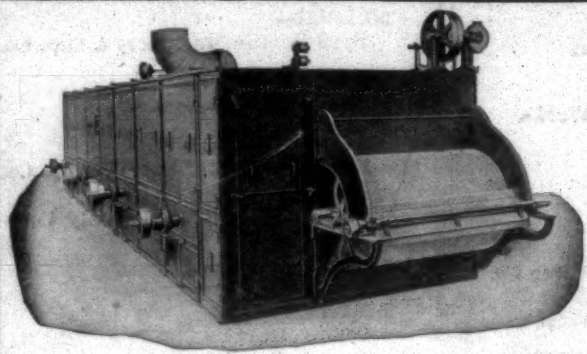
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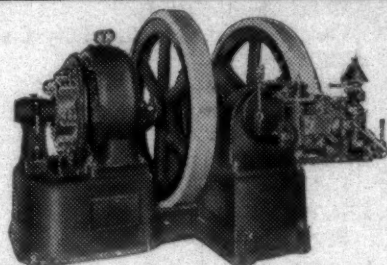
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